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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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ALBERT LEAL-FLOREZ, JAIME  
VAZQUEZ CRUZ (A.K.A. JAVIER), and  
NIKKI G ALLEYNE, *individually and on  
behalf of others similarly situated,*

**COMPLAINT**

*Plaintiffs,*

-against-

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER  
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

**ECF Case**

GOLDLYN LLC (D/B/A CERTE  
CATERING COMPANY), PIZZA BY  
CERTE, LLC (D/B/A PIZZA BY CERTE),  
EDWARD SYLVIA , HARVEY SIEGEL ,  
CARLOS SYLVIA , PATTY JOE , and  
CARLOS RAMIREZ ,

*Defendants.*

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Plaintiffs Albert Leal-Florez, Jaime Vazquez Cruz (a.k.a. Javier), and Nikki G Alleyne , individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Goldlyn LLC (d/b/a Certe Catering Company), Pizza by Certe, LLC (d/b/a Pizza by Certe), (“Defendant Corporations”), Edward Sylvia, Harvey Siegel, Carlos Sylvia, Patty Joe, and Carlos Ramirez, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

### **NATURE OF ACTION**

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Goldlyn LLC (d/b/a Certe Catering Company), Pizza by Certe, LLC (d/b/a Pizza by Certe), Edward Sylvia, Harvey Siegel, Carlos Sylvia, Patty Joe, and Carlos Ramirez.

2. Defendants own, operate, or control two restaurants, located at 20 W 55th Street St.#3, New York, NY 10019 under the name “Certe Catering Company” (hereafter “Certe Catering”) and at 132 E 56th Street, New York, New York 10022 under the name “Pizza by Certe” (hereafter “Pizza by Certe”).

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Edward Sylvia, Harvey Siegel, Carlos Sylvia, Patty Joe, and Carlos Ramirez, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporations and, through these corporate entities, operate or operated the restaurants as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as cooks, assistant manager, expeditors, supervisors and customer service representatives at the restaurants located at 20 W 55th Street St.#3, New York, NY 10019 and 132 E 56th Street, New York, New York 10022.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that they worked.

6. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

9. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

10. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

11. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

13. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants

operate two restaurants located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

**PARTIES**

*Plaintiffs*

14. Plaintiff Albert Leal-Florez (“Plaintiff Leal-Florez” or “Mr. Leal-Florez”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

15. Plaintiff Leal-Florez was employed by Defendants at "Certe Catering" from approximately December 10, 2016 until on or about November 2018.

16. Plaintiff Jaime Vazquez Cruz (a.k.a. Javier) (“Plaintiff Vazquez” or “Mr. Vazquez”) is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York.

17. Plaintiff Vazquez was employed by Defendants at "Certe Catering" from approximately 2008 until on or about July 25, 2019.

18. Plaintiff Nikki G Alleyne (“Plaintiff Alleyne” or “Ms. Alleyne”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

19. Plaintiff Alleyne was employed by Defendants at "Certe Catering" and "Pizza by Certe" from approximately August 15, 2014 until on or about May 31, 2019.

*Defendants*

20. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled two restaurants, located at 20 W 55th Street St.#3, New York, NY 10019 under the name “Certe Catering Company” and at 132 E 56th Street, New York, New York 10022 under the name “Pizza by Certe”.

21. Upon information and belief, Goldlyn LLC (d/b/a Certe Catering Company) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon

information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 20 W 55th Street St.#3, New York, NY 10019.

22. Upon information and belief, Pizza by Certe, LLC (d/b/a Pizza by Certe) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 132 E 56th Street, New York, New York 10022.

23. Defendant Edward Sylvia is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Edward Sylvia is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Edward Sylvia possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

24. Defendant Harvey Siegel is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Harvey Siegel is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Harvey Siegel possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

25. Defendant Carlos Sylvia is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Carlos Sylvia is sued individually

in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Carlos Sylvia possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

26. Defendant Patty Joe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Patty Joe is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Patty Joe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. She determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

27. Defendant Carlos Ramirez is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Carlos Ramirez is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Carlos Ramirez possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

*Defendants Constitute Joint Employers*

28. Defendants operate two restaurants located in multiple neighborhoods in Manhattan.

29. Individual Defendants, Edward Sylvia, Harvey Siegel, Carlos Sylvia, Patty Joe, and Carlos Ramirez, possess operational control over Defendant Corporations, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporations, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

30. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

31. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

32. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

33. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

34. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Edward Sylvia, Harvey Siegel, Carlos Sylvia, Patty Joe, and Carlos Ramirez operate Defendant Corporations as either alter egos of themselves and/or failed to operate Defendant Corporations as entities legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporations as Corporations,

- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entities of Defendant Corporations, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit and maintaining control over these corporations as closed Corporations,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporations,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporations to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

35. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

36. In each year from 2014 to 2019, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

37. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurants on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

*Individual Plaintiffs*



38. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as cooks, assistant manager, expeditors, supervisors and customer service representatives.

39. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

*Plaintiff Albert Leal-Florez*

40. Plaintiff Leal-Florez was employed by Defendants from approximately December 10, 2016 until on or about November 2018.

41. Defendants employed Plaintiff Leal-Florez as a cook and an assistant manager.

42. Plaintiff Leal-Florez regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

43. Plaintiff Leal-Florez's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

44. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Leal-Florez regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

45. From approximately December 10, 2016 until on or about December 31, 2016, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 80 hours per week).

46. From approximately January 2017 until on or about May 2017, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 60 hours per week).

47. From approximately May 2017 until on or about June 2017, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week and from

approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week two weeks per month (typically 75 to 80 hours per week).

48. From approximately July 2017 until on or about October 2017, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 60 hours per week).

49. From approximately November 2017 until on or about December 2017, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 80 hours per week).

50. From approximately January 2018 until on or about May 2018, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week two weeks per month and from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week two weeks per month (typically 60 to 75 hours per week).

51. From approximately May 2018 until on or about June 2018, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 5:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week two weeks per month and from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week two weeks per month (typically 75 to 80 hours per week).

52. From approximately July 2018 until on or about October 2018, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 60 hours per week).

53. During the month of November 2018, Plaintiff Leal-Florez worked from approximately 4:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 80 hours per week).

54. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Leal-Florez his wages by check.

55. From approximately December 2016 until on or about April 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Leal-Florez \$11.50 per hour for the first 40 hours worked and \$17.25 per hour for some overtime hours.

56. From approximately May 2017 until on or about December 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Leal-Florez \$12.00 per hour for the first 40 hours worked and \$18.00 per hour for some overtime hours.

57. From approximately January 2018 until on or about November 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Leal-Florez \$15.00 per hour for the first 40 hours worked and \$22.5 per hour for some overtime hours.

58. Plaintiff Leal-Florez's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

59. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Leal-Florez to work an additional 2 hours past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

60. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Leal-Florez any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

61. Although Plaintiff Leal-Florez was required to keep track of his time, the time tracking device used did not accurately reflect his actual hours worked.

62. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiff Leal-Florez to sign a document, the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail.

63. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Leal-Florez regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

64. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Leal-Florez an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

65. In fact, Defendants adjusted Plaintiff Leal-Florez's paystubs so that they reflected inaccurate wages and hours worked.

66. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Leal-Florez, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Leal-Florez's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

67. Defendants required Plaintiff Leal-Florez to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including office supplies, cooking pants, cooking shirt and pair of boots.

*Plaintiff Jaime Vazquez Cruz (a.k.a. Javier)*

68. Plaintiff Vazquez was employed by Defendants from approximately 2008 until on or about July 25, 2019.

69. Defendants employed Plaintiff Vazquez as an expediter and a supervisor.

70. Plaintiff Vazquez regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

71. Plaintiff Vazquez's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

72. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Vazquez regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

73. From approximately March 2014 until on or about August 2017, Plaintiff Vazquez worked from approximately 5:30 a.m. until on or about 8:30 p.m., 5 days a week, from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 1:00 p.m., one day a week two weeks per month, and from approximately 2:00p.m. until on or about 9:00 p.m., one day a week two weeks per month (typically 75 to 82 hours per week).

74. From approximately August 2017 until on or about July 25, 2019, Plaintiff Vazquez worked from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 7:30 p.m., 5 days a week, from approximately 6:00 a.m. until on or about 11:00 a.m., one day a week two weeks per month, and from approximately 4:00 p.m. until on or about 9:00 p.m., one day per week 2 months per week (typically 67.5 hours per week).

75. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez his wages in cash.

76. From approximately March 2014 until on or about December 2014, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez \$13.50 per hour.

77. From approximately January 2015 until on or about August 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez \$14.00 per hour.

78. From approximately August 2017 until on or about December 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez a fixed salary of \$1,300 per week.

79. From approximately January 2018 until on or about January 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez a fixed salary of \$1,350 per week.

80. From approximately February 2019 until on or about July 25, 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Vazquez a fixed salary of \$1,400 per week.

81. Plaintiff Vazquez's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

82. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Vazquez to work an additional 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

83. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Vazquez any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

84. From approximately March 2014 until on or about December 2017, Plaintiff Vazquez was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

85. Although from approximately January 2018 until on or about July 25, 2019, Plaintiff Vazquez was required to keep track of his time, the time tracking device used did not accurately reflect his actual hours worked.

86. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiff Vazquez to sign a document, the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail, in order to release his weekly pay.

87. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Vazquez regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

88. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Vazquez an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

89. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Vazquez, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Vazquez's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

90. Defendants required Plaintiff Vazquez to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including work shirts, one hat, markers and pens.

*Plaintiff Nikki G Alleyne*

91. Plaintiff Alleyne was employed by Defendants from approximately August 15, 2014 until on or about May 31, 2019.

92. Defendants employed Plaintiff Alleyne as a customer service representative.

93. Plaintiff Alleyne regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

94. Plaintiff Alleyne's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

95. From approximately August 15, 2015 until on or about December 2017, Plaintiff Alleyne worked from approximately 10:00 a.m. until on or about 6:00 p.m., 5 days a week and from approximately 7:00 a.m. until on or about 2:00 p.m., one day a week (typically 47 hours per week).

96. Throughout her employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Alleyne her wages in a combination of check and cash.

97. From approximately August 15, 2014 until on or about December 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Alleyne \$13.40 per hour plus \$50 a week.

98. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Alleyne any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

99. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Alleyne regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

100. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Alleyne an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

101. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Alleyne of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

102. Defendants required Plaintiff Alleyne to purchase "tools of the trade" with her own funds—including stationary supplies.

*Defendants' General Employment Practices*

103. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

104. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

105. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

106. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

107. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

108. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiffs to sign a document the contents of which they were not allowed to review in detail.

109. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages either in cash or in a combination of check and cash.

110. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

111. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.



112. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

113. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

114. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

115. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

#### **FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS**

116. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf

of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

117. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

118. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

119. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

120. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs’ employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

121. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

122. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

123. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable

minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

124. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

125. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

## **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

126. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

127. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

128. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

129. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

## **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT**

130. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

131. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

132. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

133. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

134. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS**

##### **OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW**

135. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

136. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

137. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

138. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER**

##### **OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

139. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

140. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

141. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

142. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING**

#### **REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

143. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

144. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

145. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

### **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS**

#### **OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

146. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

147. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and

basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

148. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

### **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS**

149. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

150. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

151. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of

the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(m) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**



Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York  
July 8, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace  
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 6, 2019

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

**(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)**

Name / Nombre:

Albert Leal-Florez

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

6 de septiembre 2019

# Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 5, 2019

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

**(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)**

Name / Nombre:

Jaime Vazquez Cruz

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date / Fecha:

5 de Septiembre 2019

# Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

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New York, New York 10165

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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 5, 2019

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

**(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)**

Name / Nombre: Nikki G Alleyne

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha: September 5, 2019